PB85-213718

Superfund Record of Decision (EPA Region 2) Lipari Landfill, New Jersey, August 1982

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC

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EPA

Superfund Record of Decision:

Lipari Landfill, NJ

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4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5. REPORT DATE
SUPERFUND RECORD OF DECISION Lipari Landfill, NJ	08/03/82
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7. AUTHOR(S)	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Same as box 12.	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.
	11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO.
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460	13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED Final ROD Report
	14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE 800/00

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

16. ABSTRACT

The Lipari Landfill occupies approximately six acres in the Township of Mantua, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Between 1958 and 1971, the landfill has been used for the disposal of household waste, liquid and semi-solid chemical wastes, and other industrial materials. Best estimates indicate that approximately 3 million gallons of liquid wastes have been disposed at the site. Ground water and surface water contamination has been the primary concern at the site.

The selected cost-effective alternative inovlves a 360° cutoff wall with a cap over a 16-acre area during the first operable unit; the second operable unit will involve installation of ground water collection wells and treatment of the ground water within the slurry wall. The total cost for design and implementation of the cutoff wall and cap in addition to further evaluation related to the collection and treatment of leachate is estimated to be $1,769,150.

17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

a. DESCRIPTORS	b. IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS	c. COSATI Field/Group
Record of Decision Lipari Landfill, NJ Contaminated media: gw, sw, soil Key contaminants: phenols, benzene, toluene, methylene chloride		

18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT	19. SECURITY CLASS *(This Report)*	21. NO. OF PAGES
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Record of Decision
Remedial Alternative Selection

Site: LiPari Landfill Site, Pitman, New Jersey

Analysis Reviewed: I have reviewed the following documents describing the analysis of cost-effectiveness of remedial alternative at the LiPari Landfill Site:

- Draft Cost-Effectiveness Assessment of Remedial Action Alternatives LiPari Landfill, Radian Corporation, July 1982
- Draft Environmental Information Document for Remedial Actions at the LiPari Landfill, Pitman, New Jersey, Radian Corporation, July 1982
- Preliminary Engineering Study, LiPari Landfill, Pitman, New Jersey, Betz, Converse, Murdoch, Inc., May 1982
- Abatement Alternatives - Uncontrolled Chemical Leachate Discharge from the LiPari Landfill, Pitman, New Jersey, R.E. Wright Associates, Inc. October 1980 revised December 1980
- Technical considerations For The Selection Of An Abatement System At The LiPari Landfill, Pitman, New Jersey, R.E. Wright Associates, September 1981
- Staff summaries and recommendations

Description of Selected Option:

- Phase I:

  Emplacement of a 360° cutoff wall with cap over 16 acres (enclosed area would include the six acre landfill and the 10 acre contaminated area between the landfill and Chestnut Branch).

- Phase II:

  Installation of ground water collection wells (located both within the contaminated zone and waste body itself) Treatment of the ground water contained within the slurry wall.

Declarations: Consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), and the National Contingency Plan, I have determined that the containment and treatment strategy for the LiPari Landfill site is a cost-effective remedy, and that it effectively mitigates and minimizes damage to, and provides adequate protection of public health, welfare and the environment. I have also determined that the action being taken is appropriate when balanced against the need to use Trust Fund money at other sites.

The collection and treatment of the contained contaminated ground water is desirable in order to improve the reliability of the containment. The associated costs are based upon utilization of a local publicly owned treatment works (POTW) without significant

pretreatment. The proper evaluation of the treatment system is being conducted by a consultant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). I have determined that it is necessary to proceed with the installation of the slurry wall and cap concurrent with the final treatability evaluation of the leachate with the existing treatment process at the POTW. I will make a future decision on the necessary groundwater pretreatment processes after completion of the technical analysis and evaluation which will determine the compatibility of the leachate with the existing treatment processes of the local POTW.

Rita M. Lavelle

Rita M. Lavelle
Assistant Administrator
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

AUG 3 1982